Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VI.] TUESDAY, JUNE 17, 1806. [No. 1629.

☞ SALES AT VENDUE.

On every *Tuesday* and *Friday*,
WILL BE SOLD,
At the Vendue-Store,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A Variety of DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, &c.

[Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.]

All kind of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

Philip G. Marsteller, v. m.

For Liverpool—*direct.*

THE SHIP
INTREPID,
Captain SMITH;

The greater part of her cargo being already engaged, a few hundred barrels will be taken on freight if immediate application is made to

Marsteller and Young.

June 9. d

FOR SALE,

On board the Ship INTREPID, *lying at Conway's wharf,*

1500 sacks Liverpool stoved Salt
100 tons common do.
A few boxes Crown Window Glass, of different sizes
Some crates well assorted Earthen Ware
One cask Crucibles and empty Bottles.

They will be sold low if applied for immediately and taken from on board.

Apply to
Marsteller and Young.

May 29. d

JUST RECEIVED

And for sale,
4 Casks of London Brown Stout, of a superior quality.

John M'Donald.
Corner of King and Royal streets.

June 7. d

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36 hhds first quality St. Croix Sugars,

Will be landed to-morrow, from on board the schooner Federalist—

For sale, by
Richard Veitch & Co.

June 9. d2w

Colston and Turner,

Have received from New York, and are now opening at their *Linen Store*, on Royal street, opposite Mr. James Russell's,

AN ASSORTMENT OF
Irish Linens, Diaper Table Cloths,
Brown Hollands, Platillas, and Ticklenburgs.
And daily expect,
Diapers, Checks, Hempens, Dowlas, Sheetings, Threads, &c.
Also for Sale,
A few chests of Imperial and Hyson Teas, of the latest importations—and 50 sacks of Liverpool Salt.

May 9. d

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24 hogsheads retailing Molasses
24 do. Sugar, of good quality
26 barrels Beef, Salem inspection
1 pipe London Particular Madeira Wine
5 boxes Cotton Cards
2 sacks Sago
2 do. Licorice Root
Barrels of Clover and herds Grass Seed
A quantity of red Soal Leather, and
100 Shares Marine Insurance Stock,
For Sale, by
Benjamin Shreve, jun.

April 26. d

BOTTLED BEER.

To Morrow morning, at 7 o'clock, and, if encouraged, each succeeding morning,
A dray with BOTTLED BEER will go about town:

When the citizens may supply themselves with that wholesome beverage at six pence per bottle, to be paid for on delivery.

☞ Orders from the country and shipping orders will be executed on the shortest notice.—Apply to

T. CRUSE.

May 8.

Cash, and the highest price given for clean Linen and Cotton Rags, by the Printer of this paper.

For LIVERPOOL—direct,

THE SHIP
ENTERPRIZE,
Captain Colcord,

(A fine new vessel, about 300 hhds. burthen) One half the cargo being engaged the balance will be taken on moderate terms, and if addressed to Messrs. *Logan, Lenox & Co.* the usual advances will be made.

WM. HODGSON.

June 6. d

For Freight or Charter,

THE
Ship AURORA,
JOHN TITCOMB, *Master*;

Burthen about 350 hogsheads of tobacco. She was to sail from Newburyport the 8th instant, and wait in Hampton Roads for orders. Should immediate application be made, she would, doubtless, be here in 8 or 10 days, and in complete order for the reception of a cargo.

Lawrason and Fowle,

Who have now landing from Ship Ranger,
Five bales Beerboon Gurrahs.

June 10. d

For Freight or Charter,

The SHIP
A N N,
Charles Bradford, Master;

Burthen 350 hogsheads tobacco. She is a fine strong ship, well found, and will be ready to take in a cargo in 10 days.

Apply to
Robert T. Hooe & Co.

May 31 d

Plaister Paris & Lime—afloat.

100 tons Plaister Paris,
70 casks Lime,
On board Brig Nancy, Captain Hall,
AND FOR SALE BY
Lawrason & Fowle,

Who have also received by said Brig, Schooner Dove, and Packet, from Baltimore,
30 boxes Cod Fish
70 do. Mould and Dipt Candles
120 do. Half Boxes Brown Soap
1 Bale Beerboon Gurrahs
Imperial, } TEAS,
Young Hyson } *of the latest importations.*
20 barrels N. E. Rum
75 casks Bolona Gunpowder
10 cases Fig Blue
In Store,
Prime Beef and Pork
Russia and Ravens Duck
Young Hyson and Hyson Skin Teas
Muscovado Sugar
Casks Claret and Madeira Wine
200 Boxes Mould and Dipt Candles
50 do. Chocolate, &c. &c.

May 21. d.

SEED POTATOES.

I have received from New-York, 50 barrels of SEED POTATOES, of an *extraordinary good kind*, which I will sell low.

Mordecai Miller.

May 30. d

JOHN G. LADD,

Has just received and offers for sale,
20 quarter casks choice old Sherry Wine, of the very best quality
40 do. Malaga do.
20 boxes fresh Teas
20 do do. Chocolate
50 do. Spermaceti Candles.

June 5. d

WOODVILLE FOR SALE,

AN elegant Country Seat, adjoining the Mount Eagle tract, containing about 120 acres, chiefly all in woods and heavily timbered. There are on the premises a neat small dwelling house, good new kitchen, &c. commanding a beautiful view of Alexandria, and the city of Washington. A long credit will be given on this property. Apply (in the absence of the subscriber) to Mr. JAMES RUSSELL, of Alexandria.

Charles J. Catlett.

Woodville, 12th May, 1806.

N. B. Also for Sale, a good second-hand COACHEE and pair of HORSES. Apply as above.

C. J. C.

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Printing, in its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

BOTTLING CELLAR.

DAVID P. DEWEES,
Has for sale, at his BOTTLING CELLAR, *in Prince street*
Hare's Philadelphia Porter, & Ale, in bottles, of a superior quality. He has fitted up a room in the cellar for the accommodation of such as may favor him with their custom and will be happy to serve them.

June 12. d2w

FOR SALE,

On Conway's wharf,
28 Puncheons 4th Proof Jamaica Spirits.

Apply to
Marsteller & Young.

June 5. d

POSTPONEMENT.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a deed of trust from Daniel M'Carty to the subscribers, to secure the payment of a sum of money due from the said Daniel M'Carty to Jonathan and Mahlon Scholfield, will be sold at public auction, on the premises, to the highest bidder, for ready money, on the 27th day of this present month, part of that tract of land called Mount Air, whereon the said M'Carty now lives lying upon Accotinque Creek, in the county of Fairfax adjoining Gardner's Mill Land, distant about 11 or 12 miles from Alexandria. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

June 4. dtf

Phineas Janney,
Andrew Scholfield.

☞ We have thought proper to postpone the sale of the above Land heretofore advertised for the 31st May, until the 27th of June, when it will be positively sold. P. J. & A. S.

PUBLIC SALE.

PURSUANT to a deed of trust from James Brandon and Elizabeth his wife, dated the 21st of February, 1805, for the purpose thereby intended, will be sold, on the premises, to the highest bidder, for cash, on the 27th day of August next, a LOT of GROUND, fronting 22 feet 3 inches on the east side of Water street, and 150 feet deep, situated between Duke and Prince streets, in the town of Alexandria; where, on is erected a neat and convenient Frame Dwelling house.

Thomas Vowell, *Trustee.*

May 28. dtf

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust given to me by James Kennedy jr. in order to satisfy certain debts therein specified, due to John Laird, Messrs. Chamberlain and Humphreys, Gabriel Wood, and Joel and Jonathan Post, I do hereby offer for sale by private contract, the whole of the stock in trade of the said James Kennedy, jr. as it was deposited with me; and he not having complied with the condition therein contained, and redeemed the same agreeably to his undertaking in the deed of trust, and it being the stock of a Druggist and Chemist, may be worthy the attention of some person in that line of business. If no proposals are offered to me before the first day of July, I shall then expose the same to public sale, together with all the household furniture conveyed to me by the said James Kennedy, jr. to satisfy the purposes of the said deed, under the terms and conditions therein contained.

James Sanderson, *Trustee.*

June 4.

FOR SALE,

PORK in barrels
New York prime and cargo BEEF
Hyson Skin and } TEAS
Souchong }
Russia DUCK, and
A few kegs ESSENCE OF SPRUCE, by

DAN'L. MURGATROYD.

May 6 eo

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership hitherto subsisting under the firm of *Joseph Riddle & Co.* of Alexandria, was dissolved the first instant, by mutual consent: All persons that are indebted to, or that have claims on the same, are requested to come forward and settle, as it is desirable to close the concern as soon as possible. Those whose accounts are of long standing are particularly requested to attend to this notice, and make payments to either of the subscribers.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,
Of Alexandria.
JAMES DALL,
Of Baltimore.

September 18. tf

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

A strong well broke young HORSE.

Apply to the Printer.

June 16. dtf

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the hon. the Circuit Court for the District of Columbia, for the county of Alexandria, made between Richard Prime, *complainant*—and the heirs and representatives of Robert M'Crea, deceased, *defendants*, will be sold, at public sale, on SATURDAY, the 14th day of June, at the Coffee House, in Alexandria, on a credit of six months; one moiety of an annual ground rent of 114 dollars upon a lot in Union street, leased to Thomas Crandle, on which there is erected a three story brick house; also, one moiety of an annual ground rent of 40 dollars, on a lot leased to Michael Thorn, in Wales's alley, now the property of Samuel Nichols, on which there is improvements; also, on a credit of six and twelve months, one moiety of a lot of ground on Pitt street, fronting 46 feet, and running back 123 feet 5 inches.—Security will be required on the above property for the payment of the purchase money.

G. Deneale, *Commissioner.*

May 20. dtd4thJe.

☞ The sale of the above property is postponed on account of the weather, till Thursday next the 26th inst. when it will take place at 1 o'clock.

District of Columbia, to wit:

WHEREAS *Alexander Bickerton* hath, by his petition in writing, applied to the Hon. Nicholas Fitzhugh, one of the assistant judges of the circuit court of the district of Columbia, to be admitted to the benefit of the act of Congress for the relief of insolvent debtors within the district aforesaid, and has stated therein that he is in actual confinement in the jail bounds of Alexandria county, at the suit of Henry Maynadier, and being unable to discharge the said claim with others against him, has offered to deliver up to the use of his creditors, all his property, real, personal or mixed: Notice is therefore given to the creditors of the said *Alexander Bickerton*, that on Saturday, 21st of this month, between the hours of four o'clock and seven in the afternoon at the court house in Alexandria, the oath of an insolvent debtor will be administered to the said *Alexander Bickerton*, and a trustee appointed agreeable to the said act of Congress, unless cause be then and there shewn to the contrary.

By order of the honorable Nicholas Fitzhugh, assistant judge of the circuit court of the district of Columbia, this 16th day of June, 1806.

G. Deneale, c. c.

June 16. d3t

JUST RECEIVED,

By Captain Hand, from Philadelphia, and for sale, by the subscriber, in King street,
A handsome assortment of China Tea and Coffee Cups and Saucers,

China Bowls, of different sizes; Cream Ewers and Sugars; handsome cut glass Decanters, Tumblers and Wine Glasses; Looking Glasses, of different sizes; a general assortment of Queens Ware; a few setts of elegant Mantle Ornaments; nice fresh Young Hyson and Imperial Teas.

Joseph Thornton.

June 3. 3 w2w

TUNIS CRAVEN,

Has just received by the latest arrivals a handsome assortment of
SPRING GOODS,
—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Colonade Mull Muslins	Ladies' extra long silk and kid gloves
Diagonal laced and pequet ditto	Habit do.
Cut gauze, japanned and honey-comb do.	York tanned do.
Plain and figured leno	Pig nic-nics
Pequet crape	Mens' gloves
Plain cambric, jaconet and mull muslins	Adelphi cotton in boxes
Plain & colored hair-corded cambric	Wood's superfine cloths & cassimeres
India & British book muslin	Marseilles waistcoating
Do. do. handkerchiefs	Nankeens
Leno veils	4-4 and 7-8 Irish linen
Lace cambric and tambored mull shawls	Shirting cotton
Honey-comb and imperial satinet do.	Long lawns
Undressed ginghams, chintz and calicoes	Linen Cambricks
Silk and cotton chambrays	Umbrellas
Italian Mantuas	Bandanna handkerchiefs
Ribands	Platillas
Italian sewing silk	Dowlas
Silk and cotton hosiery	Creas
	Ticklenburgh
	Osnaburghs and rolls
	Baftas
	Gurrahs and
	Selampoors.

ALSO,
FRESH TEAS,
Of a superior quality, in small Leaden canisters and by the pound.

May 6. d

FOREIGN.

TREATIES
AND
Diplomatic Papers of the Third Coalition.

Presented to the British Parliament, Jan. 28th, 1806.

(Continued.)

No. IV. (A.) *(Translation.)*

Act of guarantee by the emperor of Russia of the convention signed at Helsinoorg, on the 3d Dec. 1804.

A convention having been concluded this day, by the intervention of his majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, between his majesty the king of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and his majesty the king of Sweden, to provide for the reinforcement of the garrison of Stralsund, in pursuance of the secret and preliminary convention of the 3d Dec. 1804; ——The two high contracting parties have amicably requested his imperial majesty to consent to guarantee the execution of so desirable an object. His majesty the emperor of all the Russias has accordingly willingly agreed to a measure which tends solely to so salutary an end; having thereunto furnished us with his full powers, we the undersigned envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of his imperial majesty, declare and assure by this present act, in virtue of our full powers, that his majesty the emperor of all the Russias guarantees the convention which has been signed this day between his majesty the king of the united kingdom of Great Britain & Ireland, and his majesty the king of Sweden, in all its extent, as well with the two separate articles which are annexed to it, and which form part of the same, as of all the other conditions, clauses and stipulations which are contained therein, in the best possible form; and that his imperial majesty will cause to be forwarded and delivered the particular ratifications of this act of guarantee.

In faith of which we have signed the present act, and have caused the seals of our arms to be thereto affixed, and have exchanged it against the acts of acceptation; as shall be likewise exchanged the ratifications of the present act against the ratifications of the said acts of acceptation, in the space of six weeks or sooner if possible.

Done at Helsingborg, the 31st day of August 1805.

(L. S) D. ALOPLUS.

No. IV. (B) *(Translation.)*

Acceptance by his majesty of the Russian guarantee to the treaty of Helsingborg, of 31st August 1805.

A convention having been concluded this day, by the intervention of his majesty the emperor of all the Russias, between his majesty the king of Sweden, to provide for the reinforcement of the garrison of Stralsund, in pursuance of the secret and preliminary convention of the 3d December, 1804; and his said imperial majesty having also granted at the request of the high contracting parties, his guarantee to all the stipulations contained in the said convention, the undersigned, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of his majesty the king of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, receives with acknowledgement the act of guarantee which has been delivered to him this day, in the name of his imperial majesty of all the Russias, by his envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, and declares at the same time that his Britannic majesty will cause to be forwarded and delivered the ratifications of this act of acceptation.

In faith of which the undersigned minister plenipotentiary has signed the present act, and has caused his arms to be thereto affixed, and has exchanged it against the act of guarantee above mentioned; as shall also be exchanged, the ratifications of the present act against the ratifications of the said act of guarantee within the space of six weeks or sooner if possible.

Done at Helsingborg, this 31st day of August, 1805.

(Signed)
(L. S.) HENRY PIERREPONT.

No. IV. (C.) *(Translation.)*

First separate article of the convention of Helsingborg, signed 31st August, 1805.

His majesty the king of the United kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and his majesty the king of Sweden, have agreed by the present separate and additional article, that the subsidies fixed by the second and third articles of the convention signed this day, shall continue to be paid by Great Britain, during the continuance of the war between that power and France, conjointly with Russia, or as long as the state of affairs and the operations of the allies should require that the fortress of Stralsund be kept in a respectable state of defence, unless the two high contracting parties shall mutually consent to the cessation of such subsidies. In both cases, if the term of their payment should happen, when the sea is innavigable, his Britannic majesty engages, nevertheless, to continue their payment according to the same rate as heretofore, till the day of the return of the Swedish troops into Pomerania, which shall take place by the earliest opportunity.

In faith of which the undersigned, by virtue of our full powers, have signed the present separate article, and have caused the seal of our arms to be affixed thereto.

Done at Helsingborg this 31st day of August, 1805.

(Signed) (L. S.) *Henry Pierrepont.*
(L. S.) *T. E. Baron de Tall.*

[To be continued.]

No. IV. (D.) *(Translation.)*

Second seperate article of the convention of Helsingborg, signed the 31st of Aug. 1805.

The Hanoverian troops, which (in pursuance of the stipulations of the second and third articles of the secret and preliminary convention of the 3d of December, 1804 renewed by the seventh article of the present convention,) may be hereafter assembled in Swedish Pomerania, shall continue, as long as they remain in that province, under the supreme orders of the commander in chief of the United forces, without any violation of the rights established in the three above mentioned articles.

This separate article shall have the same force and validity as if it were inserted word for word in the convention signed this day, and shall be ratified at the same time.

In faith of which we, the undersigned, by virtue of our full powers, have signed the present separate article, and have caused the seal of our arms to be thereto affixed.

Done at Helsingborg, this 31st day of Aug. 1805.

(L. S.) Henry Pierrepont.
(L. S.) T. E. Baron de Tall.

[To be continued.]

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

EXTRACTS

FROM THE PAMPHLET, ENTITLED "*An Enquiry into the State of the Nation at the commencement of the present Administration.*"—LONDON, 1806.

CONTINUED.

Such is the main body of the argument, in favour of the justice as well as the policy of our reviving the rule of the war 1756 The chief point at issue is the application of that rule to the colonial trade of the enemy; and, without at all entering into the question of right, we shall proceed to offer a few simple considerations, which may tend to shew that the view of the case, in point of policy, taken by the supporters of the above doctrine, is by no means a correct one, and that the importance of the whole matter at issue in the dispute has been enormously exaggerated. The following observations proceed upon the further admission, that the facts stated by the advocates of belligerent rights are accurately given, and also that wherever a neutral flag is assumed as a cover to the ship and cargo of a belligerent power, so evident a fraud is excepted from the argument The points to be maintained, are, that whatever right England may have to prevent the interference of America in the French colonial trade during war, no material advantage could be gained for the enforcement of such a prohibition; that the real difference between the former and the present method of carrying French colonial produce, and supplying the French colonies is extremely trifling in its ultimate consequences; and that other reasons of a very positive nature enjoin a departure from such claims in the present situation of affairs.

To prevent a supply of colonial produce from reaching France, if not directly, at least by a roundabout importation, exceeds the power of the British navy, numerous and victorious as it is. Unless we can surround every port of the French coast with ships; and the land frontiers also with troops; and unless we are still further resolved to prohibit neutral nations from trading with France in their own merchandize or in merchandize of our colonies, the French people must continue to be supplied with sugar and coffee, whether we are at war with them or not. If we prevent those articles from being carried directly to France from her colonies, a small increase of the price will enable neutrals to import them into their own countries, and then re export them to France If we maintain that the mere importation and re exportation, though accompanied with relanding of cargoes and payment of duties, is still a conclusive transaction, and must be prohibited as a continuation of the original voyage; then a further increase of price enables the same produce to reach France in different vessels, while the vessels that imported it take other freights. We in fact only oblige the neutrals to have two sets of vessels, one employed between the French colonies and America, the other between America and France. The total gain of England upon the prohibitary operations, is the causing Frenchmen to drink their coffee some sous a pound dearar, which is a most pitiful advantage to us; and creating inconvenience to America, which is no advantage at all.

But suppose we go a step further and prevent the Americans from exporting the French colony produce at all, upon the plea that this trade was not open to them during peace; let us consider what consequences will follow. One of these things must happen if such a prohibition is rigorously enforced; either the French will be compelled to carry their produce in their own ships; or the English will be allowed to purchase it, and sell to neutrals in Europe, who will carry it to France; or the produce will be condemned to remain in the colonies. If the French venture at first to freight their own vessels with the produce, the British cruizers will infallibly take them, or at least the risk of capture which made the French throw open this traffic to neutrals, will continue to be so enormous that neither the planter nor the merchant can afford it. This expedient will therefore be speedily abandoned. If the English traders are allowed to purchase and carry the produce, it may be remarked, that such a proceeding, such an intercourse with the enemy, would be contrary to all the general rules of war, and would be a compromise of our character for the gain of trade. But, after all, what great national end would be gained by such a commerce? The French would pay somewhat higher for the produce than if neutrals carried it; a few English merchants would gain a certain commission upon the sale of it. The capital required to carry on this new and suddenly created branch of trade would leave other branches, in which it had formerly been employed; and those branches would be filled by the capital of neutral nations. At a peace, a new change would be necessary, the capital must partly shift back again, and must in part be thrown out of employment, altogether.—Such changes are rather upon the whole hurtful than beneficial, in a general view. Lastly, if the produce of the French colonies is prevented from being exported, it must rot there, and the colonies must be ruined; the supplies of provisions must fail; the work of the plantations be suspended; the Negroes revolt, and the whole be involved in ruin. Besides the cruelty of such a plan, besides its total repugnance to the practice of civilized warfare, which never attacks private property, except at sea; the evils of this system would be shared by ourselves, not only from the loss of customers, which we should feel when so much wealth and industry was destroyed in the country of our nearest neighbours, but also from the incalculable danger of having scenes of rebellion and confusion in the immediate vicinity of our finest colonies. The plan therefore of preventing all exportation of French colonial produce, though the only consistent one in those who attack neutral rights and the point to which all their support of the rule of the war 1756 necessarily leads them, is clearly objectionable on the most established principles, both of policy and justice.

There is moreover, a very essential distinction to be made, between the ordinary branches of trade and that commerce which is employed in transporting the produce of the colonies to the mother country; which is rather the remittance of their rents to the great body of non-resident proprietors than the exchange of colonial for European commodities. If Guadaloupe or Cuba were countries unconnected with France and Spain, except by the intercourse of traffic; if no further relations subsisted between them, than that the West Indian territories produced commodities which the European nations required, and must either purchase directly, or procure by a roundabout commerce—then it might be of some importance, according to the views with which maritime war is now carried on, for England to harrass this branch of Spanish and French trade, and to profit by taking it into her own hands. The people of Cuba and Guadaloupe would then be paid for their produce by English merchants, and France and Spain would be obliged to buy them circuitously from England. But this is by no means the nature of the navigation between those islands and Europe. The proprietors of the colonies reside almost entirely in the mother countries. The carriage of West India produce is not on account of merchants, who are to sell it again after having bought it in the colony, but on account of absent landholders, who have no other way of receiving their rents but by having the produce of their estates brought over to them.—— They live not at their farm, but at the market; and their income is transmitted in goods, which they there dispose of.

Now by intercepting this communication, what would England effect?——She cannot intend to stop it altogether, to prevent the colonial agents from sending any of their revenue to the proprietors, or to intercept it on the way. This would be a kind of warfare quite contrary to the spirit of modern customs; it would be more hurtful to individuals than entire capture of the colonies where there estate lie, for in that case the conquerors never interfere with private property, and only carry the rents of the planter round for them by a channel somewhat more circuitous. England, then, by interfering in the remittance of those rents, without capturing the enemy's colonies, can only mean to trade with the planters, to purchase the produce, and bring it home, where it will be sold again, and reach at last the consumer in the enemy's country, while the agents of the proprietors remit their rents, not in kind, but in money or bills The same effect will be produced, if, instead of buying the produce, we only cause it to be consigned to English merchants, who, for a certain commission, sell it, and account to the planter or his agents. In either case, the colonial proprietor loses absolutely nothing. His produce is carried by English, instead of French or American merchants; the freight cannot be much greater; the commission will probably be less; he is paid by bills upon London or Liverpool, instead of Bordeaux or Nantes, or New-York; and a few mercantile houses in England gain a profit upon the consignment instead of the same number of French or American houses. Surely it is neither for the gain of these individuals, nor for the sake of effecting such a change as this upon the wealth of French colonial proprietors, that we are to insist on the exclusion of neutrals from the colony trade of our enemies. We injure the enemy sufficiently by forcing those neutrals to carry the produce round by their own ports, instead of allowing it to be transported directly from the colony to the mother country, as during peace. This may raise the price of the goods to the consumer in the enemy's country; to the planter, who is most interested in the traffic, we can do no injury whatever, unless we can take the colonies where his estate lies, and then choose to violate the rights of individual proprietors; or until we discover a method of compelling people to ship cargoes in vessels which are absolutely certain of being captured.

(To be continued.)

From the ENQUIRER.

COMMUNICATION.

George Wythe, the patriot, the philosopher, the philanthropist, is dead! Few have more strongly evinced the height of moral and intellectual excellence to which man is capable of ascending. In the knowledge of law, he was indeed profound! Under a pressure of business at the bar before the revolution, which would have monopolized the attention of others, and unassisted by personal tuition from others, (for except a lawyer he was self taught,) he acquired a knowledge of the ancient languages, critically correct. Not only was the father of poetry his intimate companion, but the philosophers, historians and even dramatic poets of antiquity were as familiar to him in their original dress as were almost all the meritorious works of the day in his vernacular tongue. The writer of this sketch has heard him denominated emphatically "the walking library."

At a period of life, which in others *would* be deemed at least the verge of *old* age, he applied to mathematics and natural philosophy, both which sublime subjects he pursued with an ardor and a depth seldom attained by the youthful student. When our rights were attacked by Great Britain, at the beginning of what, if unsuccessful, would have been termed a rebellion, but which now we boast of as a glorious revolution, even at that time, venerable for age, as he was respected for talents and correctness of demeanor, he assumed the then military garb and accoutrements of the volunteers, whom the divine spirit of patriotic enthusiasm had impelled to convene in the sacred cause of freedom.

The entreaties of the fond partner of his bosom could not retain him. He appeared before the soldiery, drawn up in *military* parade, on an alarm of the arrival of an inimical vessel. An awful silence pervaded the ranks. The spectators looked with admiration on him. At length the commanding officer, with surprize, enquired into the cause of *his* appearing on the field thus accoutred? "I come, replied he, to offer my services to my country, and to do *what* you shall command." With difficulty he was prevailed on to desist from his design, under a persuasion that he could render more essential service in the civil department.

The voice of his country called him to a seat in that congress, which declared the independence of America. He was not long an inactive member of that body. Much of the weight of the most arduous business was supported by him. He was a member of the grand convention which formed the constitution of the U. S. as well as of the state convention of Virginia, which ratified that instrument. The scrupulous devotion to justice, the strength of reasoning and depth of research, which he manifested as chancellor, are known to all. Great as he was in literature, in science and in law, fully impressed that "knowledge without morals is vain," his superiority was more apparent in his conduct.

If to do no injury, but to do all possible good, is the summum bonum of morals, he reached it. Deeply informed in the various religions which have existed in the world, his mind was liberal in the extreme to those who might differ with him. His

brought into actual practice the purest and most useful tenets of morality and religion. If nature gave to him irritability, reason rendered him in general one of the calmest, the mildest of men. The infantine heart is not less sullied than that which beat in his bosom. Conscious of the equality of others' rights, there was generally a humility about him seldom found amongst those who were inferior to him in understanding and in morals. Every moment not beneficially employed, in his estimation, was criminally lost. He rejected with disdain every thing like excess, in which he comprehended all those things, not absolutely useful. His extraordinary temperance preserved or added to a strength of constitution which brought him to his eightieth year, with few attacks of sickness. To his country he gave his life exclusively for many years.

He had been blessed with the purest and warmest affection of conjugal union; when this was dissolving, separating the cords tore his mind;——when they were broken he bowed to the hand which had cut them; but did not fall. He who had not received from others was liberal in communicating instruction. For some years the private tuition of youth was his favourite employment and amusement.—The illustrious President of the U. States, with gratitude and affection boasts himself a pupil of this modern Socrates. Hundreds in America are gratified in acknowledging themselves his disciples. From the president many of the officers in the general government, abroad and at home, and in the state government, owe to him their qualifications for discharging their duties. To him may be traced their conviction of the truth of the pure doctrines of genuine republicanism. In politics as in morals he with undeviating step, pursued one course and that the most correct. Was it wonderful then that not long before his death he should exclaim, "Let me die righteous!" Thus lived and thus died this illustrious man.

NORFOLK, June 12.

Arrived, the ship Alexander, Roach, 34 days from the Isle of May.

The ship Mary, Crocket, from New Orleans bound to Antwerp, in distress, having sprung a leak off Cuba.

Brig Hannah, Knapp, 11 days from Cavanas. Left there, brig Warren, Cogshill, of and for Warren, in 6 days.

Schooner Virginia Anne, Sampson, 19 days from Antigua. Left there, schooner Elizabeth Margaret, Mallory, to sail in 10 days for this port.

Schooner Harriot, Butler, 16 days from Antigua.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

TUESDAY, JUNE 17.

COMMUNICATION.

THE improvement of our country should always afford the richest banquet of pleasure, as *it* tends to internal prosperity, which forms external strength; as when the heart is decayed the limbs are no longer useful; nor is it more true than that free communication leads on to wealth and safety; it makes neighborhoods of distant settlements, unites into one family scattered tribes, and offers a market at the door of the trader; while by thus uniting the general body, intercourse is more frequent and neighbor protected by neighbor; from a conviction of this may be dated the formation of that company whose industry and unwearied exertions have made a safe navigation up the Potomac 200 miles above tide water, independent of their works in its tributary streams.

In this view we look at Alexandria; never did a town stand in a more eligible situation for an extensive trade; trace your map and wonder at its resources: the first natural store-house of the richest country in the Atlantic states; and even those grand canals of nature, the waters, from innumerable rivers, wash her banks, as if willing to pay tribute as they passed—than which nothing can be more valuable in a country, where land carriage so is expensive; to a settler some hundred miles back, it is a difference of two hundred per cent. or an absolute saving of sixty six dollars in the hundred in favor of water, and thus enable him to undersell his contemporaries whose goods were conveyed by land, so much, that to buy them in preference would be an object to the purchaser; to illustrate more fully, and make it plain to the understanding of the people in the Western country, we will exemplify the case in an easy way.

Merchants who go to Philadelphia from Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, and the western parts of Virginia and Pennsylvania, have no other way to convey their purchases back but by means of *waggons*, for which they are obliged to pay 6 dollars per hundred to those landings on the Ohio, where they obtain water to transport them down that river. On the contrary, when merchants from the same parts come to Alexandria, *boats* are always to be got that have descended the Potomac with flour, and for which a back freight is so desirable that they are glad to have half price; in these the merchant may convey his wares on the bosom of the Potomac to Fort Cumberland, for one dollar per hundred, thence he will have but 35 or 40 miles portage to the Youghiagany, a large and navigable branch of the Monongahela, or, navigating the Potomac farther up, may have a portage of only 20 or 30 miles to Cheat river, another large branch of the Monongahela, either of which, when you obtain, carries you at once along the borders of those rich states kissed by the waters of the Ohio; and looking still farther from Alexandria to New Orleans, through the heart of our country, a distance of near 3000 miles, with but 20 or 30 miles land carriage, which portage would be but 50 cents: this is a comparison that we wish our western citizens to be impressed with; to them its value is immense; by it we find, that from Baltimore or Philadelphia the merchant has to pay 6 dollars for the carriage of his goods, whereas, from Alexandria he has but 1 dollar 50 cents in reality; say 2 dollars. This advantage may still better be appreciated by supposing sugar the article thus conveyed: by land, you must pay 6 dollars on the prime cost, whilst by the Potomac navigation you pay but 2, leaving a balance of 4 dollars a 100 in favor of the purchaser in Alexandria, which would, consequently, enable him to sell at the rate of four cents in the single pound cheaper than his townsman; enough to convince any man of what is his real interest, and unfolds a fact not generally known, which the people of the western country who have not become acquainted with would do well to pay particular attention to.

Thus is clearly proven the advantages resulting to the distant western merchants from this easy communication by the Potomac with this town; but these are not peculiar to them; those nearer, possess a natural highway equalled by few settlements in this country; the north and south branches form the Potomac near Cumberland, and it is allowed the south branch may be navigated 100 miles, which passes through one of the richest countries in the universe; farther down, the Shenandoah is another highly important channel, which the spirit of the Potomac Company has nearly made completely open to the cultivators on its bottoms, so celebrated for their richness and fertility. Independent of these, the Monocacy, Conicocheaque, &c. having their rise in Pennsylvani and Maryland, and run into the Potomac, contribute their waters and riches to this delightful river, forming altogether one of those natural canals, the extension, importance and sublimity of which fills us with admiration of its creator, and a conviction of the wealth it will produce to our country at a future day.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

[*Communicated for the Philadelphia Register.*]

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Kingston (Jamaica) under date of the 15th of May, to his friend in this city:

"I may, I think, venture to say for your information, and that of your Insurance Offices, that it is my opinion British cruisers will bring in, for adjudication, all American vessels found coming from the port of St. Domingo, not under the authority of France, as an illicit trade, contrary to the laws of the United States, and, in that case, I should suppose the Courts of Admiralty will make short work of it."

If the following statement is correct, and we are authorised to say it is strictly so, a spirit of rapacity and oppression has been substituted, in the District of Orleans, for the liberal protection and impartial justice, which our citizens have a right to expect from the public vessels, and the courts of the United States.

By a general course of proceedings similar to those, which the statement details, the commerce of the United States would be exposed to all the ruin that might result from a collusion between the pirates, who infest our coasts, and the persons appointed to protect them; and a sanction would be given by such decrees, to the most iniquitous adjudications that ever have been made, against the neutral property of our citizens, in a British, French, or Spanish vice-admiralty court.

In the case of the schooner Felicity, the voyage, which occasioned her to be libelled in the District Court of Orleans, was either *lawful, or unlawful.* If *lawful*, no salvage could legally be awarded on the rescue, as no condemnation could legally have followed the capture. If *unlawful*, then has the District Judge lent himself as an instrument to its illegality, by entertaining a suit, which secured to the trader nine tenths of the unlawful commerce.

Mr. Hall is welcome to either horn of the dilemma.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

To Companies of Insurance and to the American merchants in general.

AS the risk to which mercantile adventurers are exposed at sea, are thought to be generally known, and as that error may prove fatal to insurers and merchants, I think it my duty to make them aware of a danger, hitherto unheard of, the effects of which I have lately experienced.——I mean the danger of being rescued from the hands of a privateer, by a public vessel of our government.

The American schooner Felicity, belonging to me, was on her return from Campeachy to this place, boarded by a British privateer, (the May Flower, captain Johnson,) at the mouth of this river. The privateer having expressed an intention of carrying my vessel to New Providence, the pilot of the Balize left her and went ashore with the passengers.

The capt. of my schooner being in perfect order, had nothing to fear from the English, and was already reconciled with this disappointment, when out of the river came one of the protectors of our coasts, (the revenue cutter Louisiana) after exchanging a few shots with the privateer, none of which had any other effect than that of making the usual noise; the privateer bore off, and left the Felicity, which came close to the cutter and cast anchor in the river.——On hearing this circumstance, I thought that notwithstanding the incontestible neutrality of my vessel and her cargo, and the little risk they would have run in New Providence, I was indebted to my government for the protection of their more speedy rescue. I gave some gratification to the crew of the cutter and my thanks to the commanding officer. I received my vessel and cargo, disposed of this and sent the vessel upon another voyage. I little tho't that any further mention would be made of the circumstance above related but I still entertained some grateful idea for the paternal care of our government, so little did I expect that I should ever have to pay for it.

But some months afterwards on the return of the schooner Felicity, from another voyage, she was libelled and seized at the suit of the captain, officers and crew of the cutter, demanding salvage on the vessel, and on the cargo she had on board, when so handsomely rescued from the hands of the British privateer. I turned to the laws of congress on that subject, and believing they contained nothing that could countenance such a pretension, I remained perfectly quiet on the event of so extraordinary a suit. But I was mistaken, as you will find by the judgment hereafter copied, rendered by the honorable Dominick A. Hall, judge of the United States, for the district of Orleans.

"United States district court, for the Orleans district,
MONDAY, Feb. 24, 1806.

"Newcome and Others } vs. Schooner Felicity. }

"Ordered and decreed by the court that the plaintiff in this cause, receive for salvage, the sum of fifteen hundred and fifty seven dollars, the same being one tenth part* of the value of said Felicity and cargo."

[SEAL] "I certify the above to be a true copy from the minutes of the court."

New Orleans, Feb. 25, 1805.

"J. J. C. for
S. M'INTOSH, Clk. & Reg.

And now fellow citizens, see hence that privateers are not what we ought most to dread, the protection of our people is worse, much worse than British vexation. I told these serviceable men, that we did not wish for their assistance, that we were under no apprehension from the English that we had no reason to be afraid of going to Providence. But we *must be protected*, if not for our own advantage let it be for that of our protectors. Thus have I lost irrecoverably one tenth part of my property when I had no other inconvenience to fear but that of a voyage to Providence. And thus are we exposed to a new kind of danger at sea, which I hope will soon be inserted in the policies of insurance, in these words

"And we do insure the said vessel and cargo against the protection of the public vessels of our government."

J. B. LABATUT.

New Orleans, April 17, 1806.

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* NOTE—The only article of the laws of congress which I thought might be applicable to the present case, if we were at war, or in a state of hostility with England, is the first section of the act of the third of March, 1800, vol. 5, page 83. But as that law grants for salvage, one eighth part of the property rescued from the hands of the enemy, it seems as if that had appeared rather too much for saving mine from this new kind of danger. This modification however has caused me a great prejudice, for if I had been sentenced to pay 12 1-2 per cent. as the law above quoted disposes, the sum would have amounted to more than 2000 dollars, and I should then have had a right of appeal to the supreme court of the United States, while by the estimation thus made I happen to be deprived of that advantage.

In spite of the Caterpillars or the drought, the crops of wheat in Virginia are said to be uncommonly fine.

What is still better for the farmers is, that the price of it is likely to be very good. Wheat sold at Liverpool on the 28th of April at 12s. 6d. sterling, for the bushell of 70 lbs: superfine flour from 54 to 56s sterling and on the rise. Should the British be shut out of the Baltic Ports of Prussia for some time, particularly from Dantzick, whence they annually import large cargoes of wheat; and still more should there be a short harvest in Great Britain we may expect that our own wheat will command very high prices.

[Enquirer.]

SHIP NEWS.

Port of Alexandria.

ARRIVED,

Brig John, Capt. Martin, 22 days from Jamaica—Rum—James Patton.

The brig Columbia, M'Cobb, of this port, arrived there two days before Captain Martin sailed. Left there brig Sparrow, Capt. Skinner, to sail next day for this port.

PUBLIC SALE.

TO MORROW,

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon, will be sold, on Vowell's wharf, the CARGO of the schooner Patsey, Captain Butts;

CONSISTING OF

Rum, Sugar, Coffee, & Cotton.

On a credit which will be made known at the place of sale.

And immediately after,

Will be sold, on Captain Tucker's wharf,

12 hogsheads first quality retailing SUGAR,

On a credit for approved notes.

P. G. Marsteller.

June 17.

For New-York,

The Schooner Harmony,

S. DICKINSON, Master;

Will sail in a few days. For freight or passage, apply to the master on board, or to

John Tucker.

June 17. d3t

WANTS A PLACE,

In a genteel family,

AN elderly person who is a very good needle woman, and will undertake if wanted, the care of a family either in town or country.

Enquire of the Printer.

June 17, d3t*

Hair-Dressing.

JOSEPH ANDERSON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the gentlemen of Alexandria and the public in general, that he has opened shop, in Royal street, next door to Doctor Gillies, where he offers his services in CUTTING and DRESSING HAIR, in the newest fashion.

June 17. eo6t

SUGAR, in hogsheads and barrels; COFFEE, by the bag or thousand weight; SALT, in sacks; HERRINGS;

For sale, by

A. LINDO.

June 16 d

☞ The subscriber practices Law, in the District Court, at Hay-Market, and in the county Courts of Fauquier and Prince William.

JOHN A. W. SMITH.

Fauquier Court House, June 10. d7t

Cash, and the highest price given for clean Linen and Cotton Rags, by the Printer of this paper.

THOMAS TAYLOR,

Begs leave to inform the citizens of Alexandria and its vicinity, that he has arrived from Philadelphia, and brought with him a quantity of his

New invented Liquid for the *deſtroying of Bugs,*

Being the beſt ever yet invented, as it not only deſtroys them but prevents others from harboring in the place any more where you have dreſſed with the liquid. This liquid has a very pleaſant ſmell, and not the leaſt danger in uſing it.—Made and prepared by *Thomas Taylor*, near the firſt turnpike gate, Germantown road Philadelphia—

Of whom may be had,

His Patent Liquid Blacking for Boots and Shoes.

Sold by appointment, with directions for uſing it, by Mr. John Wray, No. 12, Marſh Market, Baltimore; and Mr. Duffy, Comb maker, Royal-ſtreet, Alexandria.

June 7. eo

N. B. A good allowance to thoſe who take a quantity.

PUBLIC SALE.

ON MONDAY,

The 30th inſtant, at 12 o'clock, will be ſold, at public auction, on the premiſes,

The Warehouſe and Lot lately occupied by the ſubſcriber, at the north weſt corner of King and Water ſtreets; the Lot fronts 35 feet on King ſtreet and about 80 feet on Water ſtreet—the Warehouſe is of wood, 3 ſtories high, about 35 feet ſquare, fronting each of the ſaid ſtreets, and has an extenſive ſhed or back building The above property being mortgaged to ſecure my endorſer on my accommodation note in the bank of Alexandria, any payments which will ſatisfy ſaid bank, will be received for the purchaſe money, and the purchaſer receive a good title.

David Wilſon Scott.

June 7, 2awtf

NOTICE.

SUCH of the creditors of *John Hickman and Co.* late of Alexandria, as have come into the terms upon which the ſaid John Hickman and Co. ſurrendered their property to the uſe of their creditors, are required to attend, in perſon, with, or to tranſmit the evidence of their debts againſt the ſaid Hickman and Co. duly proved, to the ſubſcriber, reſiding in Alexandria, on or before the 10th day of July next, to enable the ſubſcriber to make a ſmall dividend among the creditors of a ſum of money in the hands of one of the creditors reſiding in Alexandria.

The intereſt upon the debts to be calculated to the 31ſt of May, 1796, the time when the ſaid John Hickman and Co. ſurrendered up their property.

George Clementſon.

June 7. td&2aw10thjy

N. B The poſtage of letters to be paid.

PUBLIC SALE.

IN purſuance of a deed of truſt from *Benjamin Talbut*, now deceaſed, late of Fairfax county, to the ſubſcriber, for the purpoſe of ſecuring the payment of a certain debt due from the ſaid Talbut to Jonah Thompſon and Richard Veitch, of the town of Alexandria and diſtrict of Columbia, will be expoſed to public ſale, for *caſh*, on the premiſes on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of July next, a certain tract of LAND, ſituated on the head waters of Piney Branch, in the ſaid county of Fairfax, adjoining the lands of Mr. Thomas Mellan, and about two and a half miles from Fairfax court houſe; containing 324 and a half acres, together with all the improvements, buildings, &c. thereon; being the ſame tract of land on which the ſaid Talbut lately reſided, and now in poſſeſſion of his widow.

Sale will commence at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

David Stuart.

June 2. 2aw2jy.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a deed of truſt from David Wilſon Scott and Elizabeth his wife, to the ſubſcriber, for ſecuring the payment of a ſum of money therein mentioned, to Joſiah Faxon and Co. will be ſold, at public auction, for ready money, on MONDAY, the 30th day of this month, on the premiſes, the two ſtory framed Houſe with the Lot of Ground, fronting 37 feet on Prince ſtreet, near the corner of Waſhington ſtreet, in which Mr. Scott now lives. Alſo, a vacant lot adjoining, fronting 20 feet on Prince ſtreet, and running back 100 feet to a 10 feet alley. Alſo, a lot of ground on the corner of Duke and Columbus ſtreets, fronting 60 feet on Duke ſtreet, and running back 88 feet to a ten feet alley. Alſo, a lot of ground on the corner of Duke and Water ſtreets, fronting 54 feet on Duke, and 66 feet on Water ſtreet.

G. Deneale, *Truſtee.*

June 7 2awts

ROBERT GRAY

Has juſt received

The firſt half Volume of Dr. *Rees's* NEW CYCLOPÆDIA,

☞ Subſcribers are requeſted to ſend for their Copies, which muſt be paid for on delivery.

May 30,

JOHN WATTS,

ALEXANDRIA;

Has juſt received, per the William Murdoch, (via Baltimore) from London, a complete aſſortment of

SPRING GOODS,

Which he will ſell low for caſh, or to punctual cuſtomers, viz.

Gentlemens' Silk and Cotton Hoſe
do. Silk and Leather Gloves
Ladies' Silk and Cotton Hoſe
Do. Silk and Leather Gloves
Silk and Cotton Chatabray Muſlins
3 8, 7 8, and 9 8 undreſſed Ginghams
Figured and plain Jaconet Cambricks
Plain and figured Jaconet Muſlin
India Book Muſlin
White and colored Cambrics
Plain and figured Lena Muſlin
Lenо Shawls and Veils
Italian Grapes and Lureſtrings
London Chintzes and Calicoes
White and colored Jean
Cambric Dimities
Firſt chop Long Nankeens
Marſeilles Jean and Muſlinet Waiſtcoating
Brown and Scarlet Bandanoes
Real Madraſs Hankkerchiefs
3 4, 4 4, and 8 4 Damaſk Shawls
Diaper Table Cloths
Ruſſia Sheeting
White and brown Sheetings
Superfine Cloths and Caſſimeres
2 pieces Saliſbury Cloth
3 bales India Goods
7 8 and 4 4 Iriſh Linens
White and brown Platillas
Umbrellas and Parafols
German Ticklenburgs
White and brown Rolls
Bed Ticking
Apron and Shirting Checks
Waldron's Glaſs and Cradling Scythes
Weeding Hoes aſſorted in caſks
Gentlemens' beſt London Hats, &c &c.

May 6 eo

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a deed of Truſt from ROBERT LAWRASON & ELIZABETH *his Wife, to the ſubſcriber, to ſecure the payment of a ſum of money, therein mentioned due from the ſaid* Robert Lawraſon *to* Henry Stanton Earle.

Will be Sold at Public Auction,

On the Premiſes to the higheſt bidder, FOR READY MONEY, *on the 10th of July next—*

A LOT of GROUND, ſituate, lying and being upon the north ſide of Duke ſtreet, and to the weſtward of Columbus ſtreet, in the town of Alexandria, diſtrict of Columbia, bounded as follows:—Beginning upon Duke ſtreet one hundred and twenty two feet to the weſtward of Columbus ſtreet, and running thence weſtwardly with Duke and binding thereon 22 feet, thence northwardly with a line parallel with Columbus ſtreet 88 feet to an alley 14 feet 4 inches wide, thence eaſtwardly with a line of the ſaid alley and parallel to Duke ſtreet, 22 feet, thence with a ſtraight line to the beginning, together with the buildings and improvements thereon. The ſale to commence at 4 o'clock.

William Rhodes, *Truſtee.*

June 9 2aw4w

IN THE CASE OF

ALEXANDER HENDERSON, JUN.

THE ſubſcriber having been appointed truſtee of the eſtate and effects lately ſurrendered up by the ſaid Alexander Henderſon jun. for the benefit of his creditors, in conformity with the proviſions of the inſolvent law for the diſtrict of Columbia, hereby requeſts all perſons indebted to the ſaid Alexander Henderſon, jun. either in his individual capacity or as a partner of the late houſe of Alexander Henderſon and Co. of Alexandria, to make immediate payment to the ſubſcriber, or to ſuch perſon or perſons only as may by him be authoriſed to receive the ſame.

John M'Iver, *Truſtee.*

June 9. 2aw9thjy

This is to give Notice,

THAT the ſubſcriber, of Alexandria county, in the diſtrict of Columbia, hath obtained from the orphans' court of ſaid county letters of adminiſtration on the perſonal eſtate of Duncan Nevin, late of the county aforeſaid deceaſed; all perſons having claims againſt the ſaid deceaſed, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof, to or before the 10th day of December next, otherwiſe by law they may be excluded from all benefit to ſaid eſtate. Given under my hand this 10th day of June, 1806.

Andrew Fleming, *Am'r.*

June 11. 2aw6w*

N. B. All perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, are required to make immediate payment to the adminiſtrator.

Fifteen Dollars Reward,

Will be given for apprehending and ſecuring in jail, a *Mulatto Girl*, who calls herſelf

Matilda Brown,

AGED about 15 years, and perhaps about 4 feet 6 inches high, with long buſhy hair. Had on a frock made of country cloth, with a large black and white ſtripe. She ran away on the 4th of March, and is now probably in Alexandria or the City of Waſhington.

David Peter.

George-Town, May 7. [May 9] caw6w

BROKER'S OFFICE,

And Commiſſion Store.

A. LINDO,

Takes the liberty of informing the public, that HE HAS OPENED A

Broker's Office and Commiſſion Store,

At the corner of Union and King ſtreets,

WHERE he will be happy to render his ſervices in thoſe branches of buſineſs. Every ſpecies of public ſtock, merchandize, lands houſes, lots, and veſſels will be BOUGHT and SOLD on commiſſion. Reaſonable advances will be made on conſignments; and acceptances will be given when ſuch conſignments are accompanied with orders to ſell to meet the payments. All kinds of produce and merchandize received on ſtorage at the cuſtomary terms.

He has, at preſent, for Sale,

A firſt rate (gentleman's) Servant, young, likely, active and healthy, and may be had on trial. To ſave trouble, his price is 400 dollars, caſh, or approved endorſed notes, negotiable in bank, at 60 days, with intereſt added.

Wanted to Hire,

A Boy or Girl, about 12 years old.

April 28. d

N. B. FLOUR bought and ſold at half per cent commiſſion.

BREWERY FOR SALE.

THE ſubſcriber will ſell all his intereſt in that extenſive BREWERY in Alexandria, which he now occupies; of which there is eleven years of an unexpired leaſe to come from September next.

This Brewery is on an extenſive plan, having two Copper Boilers of 1200 and 500 gallons, and every working utenſil complete, with Malt Houſe, Kiln and Mill.

To the capitaliſt this concern offers every inducement, who is ſkilled himſelf, or can procure a perſon ſkilled in brewing; as the buſineſs may be extended ſo as to become extremely valuable.

Propoſals will be received to the firſt of July. Every neceſſary information may be had, and letters poſt paid attended to, by applying to

Thomas Cruſe.

May 7. d w&zawtf

This is to give Notice,

THAT the ſubſcriber, of Alexandria county, in the diſtrict of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of ſaid county letters of adminiſtration on the perſonal eſtate of *John Yoſt*, ſenior, late of the county aforeſaid, deceaſed; all perſons having claims againſt the ſaid deceaſed, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the ſubſcriber, on or before the 15th day of October next; or they may by law be excluded from all benefit of ſaid eſtate. Given under my hand this 15th day of April, 1806.

Rebecca Yoſt, *Adm'x.*

April 17. 2aw16t*

N. B. All perſons indebted to the above eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate payment to the adminiſtratrix.

Twenty Dollars Reward,

WILL be given for apprehending and ſecuring in jail, a young mulatto man ſlave, named ANDREW. He was hired by me laſt year to Mr. Joſeph Thomas, who keeps the middle ferry oppoſite to Alexandria, and abſconded from that place about the latter end of Auguſt laſt. He is about 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, luſty and well made, has ſhort curled hair, and is frequently ſubject to have ſeveral large pimples in his face. He is reckoned to be a ſenſible fellow, of an eaſy agreeable addreſs for a man in his low ſphere of life. As he has not been heard of by me ſince his elopement, I ſuſpect he has had the addreſs to ſhip himſelf as a freeman on board ſome veſſel either at Alexandria or Baltimore. Whoever takes him up and ſecures him in any jail, ſhall receive from me the above reward, as ſoon as due information thereof is given to me or to Doctor *N. P. Couſin*, at Port Tobacco.

G. B. Cauſin.

Maryland, Charles County, January 17. [Feb. 3.] 2aw

NOTICE.

TO thoſe who are indebted to the ſubſcriber on account of the concern of *Powell* and *Denney*, as well as *Denney* and *Powell*, that all who do not pay off their notes or accounts or give their bonds with ſecurity, on or before the firſt day of May next, their notes and accounts will be put into the hands of an attorney indiſcriminately.

Mr. LEVEN POWELL, jun. of Middleburg, is authoriſed to ſettle and receive the debts due on account of that concern, ſhould any apply there in preference to the ſubſcriber in this place.

Edmund Denney.

January 30. jaw

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale by

ROBERT GRAY,

THE SECOND VOLUME OF

CHASE's TRIAL.

Price to ſubſcribers Two Dollars Fifty Cents for the ſecond volume—To non-ſubſcribers Five Dollars, to be ſent.

May 22. d

FOR SALE,

Kanhaway Land, of the firſt quality;

ONE thouſand acres, lying on Duck Creek, which is a branch of Elk River into which it empties about 40 miles above the confluence of Elk with the Great Kanhaway.

It is a parallelogram—finely watered—Duck Creek permeating every ſide.

In a letter from Mr. Triplett, the ſurveyor, I am told that 700 acres are bottom, as rich as he ever ſurveyed, and that the high ground is feritile. Mr. B. Reider alſo informs me that he has ſeen perſons who have been on the land, and who ſpeak of it in the higheſt terms.

It lies about 25 miles N. E. of Kanhaway Court-Houſe; in a healthy country, eligible ſituation, and proffers to the induſtrious every comfort that can flow from judicious tillage and extenſive grazing.

Five Dollars per acre are expected for this tract—one third in hand, and the remainder in two annual inſtalments; or property in Alexandria, Fairfax or Loudoun will be received in exchange.

Thomas Davis.

Alexandria, 7th June. eo

For the Convenience of Families,

(If ſufficient encouragement is offered)

EDWARD LEE,

Baker, Royal-ſtreet, near Gadſby's;

WILL commence on Monday next, the 9th inſtant, and continue during the ſummer months every day from 11 o'clock, in the forenoon to 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to bake in the beſt manner, ſuch diſhes as may be ſent to him, conſiſting either of meats, pies, puddings, &c. and bread, on terms that will be conſidered moderate.

*** Very nice Rusk, every evening at 5 o'clock.

☞ Loaf Bread baking continued as uſual.

June 4. er4w

FRESH TEAS.

Now landing from on board the brig Harmony from New York.

12 cheſts Young Hyſon,
5 do. Hyſon,
10 do. Hyſon Skin,
} *Of the laſt Importation.*

Which will be ſold on very moderate terms by

James Sanderſon,

April 21. d

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, *on King ſtreet, has, in addition to his former ſtock, added*

A freſh Supply of Genuine *Articles in* the Grocery Line,

Which makes his aſſortment complete.

He now offers for ſale, on his uſual low terms,

Muſcovado Sugars, of various qualities,
Loaf and Lump ditto,
Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Hyſon,
Young Hyſon,
Hyſon-Skin, and
Souchong
} *TEAS,* particularly ſelected for family uſe.
Beſt Green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a ſuperior quality.
Madeira,
Buſſellos,
Sherry,
Liſbon,
Teneriffe,
Malaga, and
Genuine Old Port
} *WINES.*
Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family uſe,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New-England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Iriſh and country Whiſkey,
Molaſſes, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters.
Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Caſſia, Pimento Cayenne and Black Pepper, Race and Ground Ginger, Baſket Salt for table uſe, Pearl Barley, Rice, Starch, Fig-blue, Soap, Mould, Dipt and Spermaceti Candles, Refined Salt-Petre, Flotant Indigo, Allum, Copperas, Madder, Brimſtone, Spinning Cotton, Patent Shot, all ſizes, beſt Engliſh and country-made Gunpowder, Segars, and Smoaking Tobacco, very beſt Chewing Tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's Snuff, Hunter's Pipes in boxes.

London Muſtard, warranted of a ſuperior quality, Dixon's beſt ditto, Wrapping-Paper, Demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been ſelected with care and will be diſpoſed of on the very loweſt terms.

December 16.

Cottom & Stewart

Have received a large ſupply of

PAPER HANGINGS,

Of various figures and of the neweſt faſhions.

April 29

PRINTED DAILY

BY SAMUEL SNOWDEN.